APPENDIX 1-continued

| Abbreviations | |
|---|---|
| SGSN | Serving GPRS Support Node |
| SIP | Session Initiation Protocol |
| SLoP | Spatial Location Payload |
| SPD | Serving Profile Database |
| SS7 | Signalling System 7 |
| TA | Transport Address (IP address + TCP/UDP port number) |
| TCP | Transport Control Protocol |
| TE | Terminal Equipment |
| TID | Target record Accessing ID |
| TAD | Target record Accessing ID |
| T-SGW | Transport Signalling Gateway |
| UA | User Agent |
| UAC | User agent Client |
| UAS | User Agent Server |
| UDP | User Datagram Protocol |
| UMS | User Mobility Server |
| UMTS | Universal Mobile Telecommunications System |
| UNI | User to Network Interface |
| URL | Universal Resource Locator |
| VLF | Visitor Location Function |
| VoIP | Voice over IP |

[0269] Appendix 2

[0270] Terms

[0271] User: A person or other entity authorized by a subscriber to use some or all of the services subscribed to by that subscriber.

[0272] User Identity: a code or string of a particular prescribed format uniquely identifying a user across a multi-user, multi-service infrastructure.

[0273] User Service Role: role that a user has in the scope of a particular service.

[0274] User Service Role Identity: a code or string of a particular prescribed format uniquely identifying a user service role instance.

[0275] Handover: it is further called seamless when the terminal location change does not result in delay or loss of communicated data that would ultimately be perceived by the user as degradation of quality of service. The seamless handovers thus may depend on many factors, including service type and service presentation robustness against data loss at the terminal.

[0276] H.323 Mobile Terminal: a Mobile Terminal that implements the H.323 Terminal functions as defined in the H.323 standard.

[0277] H.323 Point of Attachment: the gatekeeper with which the H.323 terminal is registered.

[0278] Mobile Terminal: a Terminal that may change its Network Point of Attachment and/or H.323 Point of Attachment.

[0279] Network Point of Attachment: the address by which packets reach an endpoint. Services: Different types of services exist, one can distinguish:

[0280] Provided at the application layer towards subscribers, hence called applications; the type of services usually referred to within the scope of the mobility problem. Provided by a lower communication protocol layer towards an upper protocol layer by means of a defined Service Access Point (SAP), typically some type of transport service.

[0281] Service Mobility: ability for a user to use the particular (subscribed) service irrespective of the location of the user and the terminal that is used for that purpose.

[0282] Subscriber: A person or other entity that has a contractual relationship with a service provider on behalf of one or more users. (A subscriber is responsible for the payment of charges due to that service provider.)

[0283] Service Provider Mobility: the ability of a user to change services providers and retains the same user identity.

[0284] User Terminal Profile: user-specific information, possibly contained in a multi-user database, indicating which terminals a user is using, both on a temporary or permanent basis.

[0285] Terminal Identity: a code or string of a particular prescribed format uniquely identifying a terminal.

[0286] Terminal Mobility: the ability for a terminal to change location, network point of attachment, and H.323 point of attachment and still be able to communicate. Discrete terminal mobility (terminal roaming): The ability for a terminal to make discrete changes of location. I.e., to change location while no media streams are active. Continuous terminal mobility (handover): The ability for a terminal to change location while media streams are active.

[0287] User Mobility: defined as the ability for a user to maintain the same user identity irrespective of terminals and terminal types, and so networkpoint of attachment.

[0288] User Service Profile: user-specific information, possibly contained in a multi-user database, indicating which services a to which a user is subscribed and personal configuration data for the respective services. Note that particular services may use the user terminal profile as input for service operation.

[0289] Mobility Management: the set of functionalities needed to provide User, Terminal and Service Mobility.

[0290] Home Administrative Domain: the Administrative Domain that is related by subscription to the mobile H.323 network user. The Home Administrative Domain permanently contains user specific data including location, authentication, and service profile information related to the mobile H.323 network User.

[0291] Visited Administrative Domain: the Administrative Domain that is not the Home Administrative Domain and is serving an active mobile H.323 network User.

[0292] Serving Administrative Domain: the (Visited or Home) Administrative Domain that is serving an active mobile H.323 network User.

[0293] TID: Target information ID. This is a URL based identifier that contains all the location information of any user. It is fixed at the subscription point.

[0294] TAD: Target record Accessing ID. This is a URL that links the momentary location of the user to his fixed record. (TID)

[0295] SLoP: Spatial Location Payload. Is the definition of the message format where is stored the location information.